PROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

unday School Lesson

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 13

ESTHER SAVES HER PEOPLE

LESSON TEXT—Esther 3:1-9:32.
OLDEN TEXT—The righteous cry, d the Lord heareth, and delivereth m out of all their trouble.—Psalm 34:17.
EFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 20:20-Psalm 5:5-36; 12:5, 2.
IMARY TOPIC—A Brave Young
UNIOR TOPIC—Esther, the Brave
NTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC A Heroine Worthy of Imitation.
OUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC Learning Sacrificial Service.

I. Haman's Wicked Plot Against the ews (3:1-15).

1. The occasion of (ch. 3). Mordecai refused to bow down to Haman from the king had elevated to the ition of prime minister and commanded that reverence should be shown him by all the princes and ervants. In order to get rid of Mordecai Haman formulated a scheme and secured the king's endorsement to destroy all the Jews.

2. Fasting and mourning among the ews (4:1-5). In their distress they ought the Lord. They did that which all those who believe in God had a right to do (Jas. 5:13).

II. Haman Checkmated (4:4-7:10).

1. Plot made known to Esther (vv. 4-8). Mordecai appeared before the king's gate clothed in sackcloth. This condition was reported to Esther by her maids and chamberlains. Upon its refusal to put away mourning Esther sent Hatach, her special attendant, to find out the cause of it. Mordecai told him of Haman's plot and the sum of money guaranteed to the king's treasury and accompanied his report with a copy of the decree.

2. Message to Esther (v. 8). This was in the form of a charge that she go unto the king and make request for her people.

3. Esther's hesitancy (vv. 9-12). This was on the ground of a certain law which made it a capital offense for anyone to come into the king's presence unbidden unless the king should extend clemency by holding out the golden scepter. The fact that Esther had not been called to come in for thirty days would seem that the queen was in disfavor.

4. Mordecai presses her obligation (vv. 13, 15). (1) Her own life was involved (v. 13). She might meet death if she went to the king unbidden, but most certainly she would meet death if she made no effort to avert the danger. Being in the king's house would not save her, for the decree had been made against the race of which she was a part. Her silence on this occasion would mean death. (2) She was not God's last resort (v. 14). He argues that deliverance would come from another source. God's work goes on and His purposes are fulfilled regardless of the decisions of men. (3) Reminds her that she had probably been raised up for this very work (v. 14). Every one has been born and prepared for some definite work. God's providence brings us into the particular circumstances where we can most definitely do His will.

5. Esther meets the call of duty (4:15-5:3). (1) Preparation by fasting (v. 16). She instructed Mordecai to gather together all the Jews in Shushan and fast for her for three days and nights. She with her maids did the same. (2) Went into the presence of the king (5:1-3). Having made the decision to do her duty regardless of consequences, after due preparation by fasting and prayer, she presented herself in royal apparel in the presence of the king. She decided that the best thing she could do was to lay her life on the altar. "If I perish, I perish" ought to be our watchword when face to face with duty. (3) King's promise to Esther (v. 3). He assured her that her desire would be granted even to the half of his kingdom.

6. Haman hanged (3:4-7:10). Esther was shrewd as well as courageous. She invited the king and his prime minister to a banquet. At this banquet she proposed another for the following day, at which time she promised to make known to the king her request. Haman went home jubilant, but that night something occurred which turned the tide. The king discovered that no reward had been granted Mordecai for having saved his life. Haman is compelled to exalt Mordecai, and at the second feast the queen unveiled his wicked treachery and he is ordered hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai.

III. The Jews Delivered (chs. 8, 9).

Haman was dead, but the decree against the Jews still stood. Esther prevailed that it be reversed. While it could not be reversed, through her influence another decree was sent out which in a large measure counteracted the first. The Jews everywhere were granted the privilege to defend themselves and destroy their enemies.

Get Thee Behind Me, Satan.

And the devil, taking him up into an high mountain, shewed unto him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time. And the devil said unto him, all this power I give thee, and the glory of them. If thou therefore wilt worship me, all shall be thine. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.—Luke 4:5-8.

The Twelve Apostles Named.

And he ordained twelve that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach; and Simon he surnamed Peter; and James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; and Andrew and Philip, and Bartholomew, and Matthew and Thomas, and James the son of Alphaeus and Thaddaeus, and Simon the Cananite, and Judas Iscariot, which also betrayed him.—Mark 3:14 to 19.

The Parting of the Ways.

And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—Joshua 24:15.

For Cowards to Lie.

Lie not, neither to thyself, nor man, nor God. It is not for cowards to lie —Herbert.

Business.

The playthings of our elders are called business.—St. Augustine.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 32. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. AUGUST 16, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

HIDES PUT ON THE FREE LIST

Democrats and Republicans Side By Side During Debate

BLOC LINES ARE SMASHED

Duty Off Boots And Shoes—Massachusetts Senators Join In Declaring Industry Does Not Need Protection.

Washington. — Hides, boots and shoes and leather were voted back to the tariff free list by the Senate, which thus concurred in action taken by the House more than a year ago. There was only one roll call—on hides—and the result was 39 to 26 against the committee rates of two cents a pound on green or pickled and four cents on dried hides.

Nineteen Republicans voted for a duty on hides and 23 against the duty, while seven Democrats voted for the duty and 16 against.

Most of the more marked lines which have developed in the Senate during the tariff fight disappeared on this vote, but about the only surprise was that majority of the Republicans voted against making hides dutiable.

There was a split even in the Finance Committee majority and in the Republican-agricultural-tariff bloc, which, through its chairman, had asked for two cents on green hides and six on dried hides.

Only two members of the Finance Committee majority — Curtis and Smoot—supported the duties, while four members—Calder, Dillingham, Frelinghuysen and Sutherland—voted against them. Chairman McCumber and Senator Watson, of Indiana, the other two members present, were paired. Five members of the tariff bloc broke away on the ballots.

With hides sent back to the free list, Senator Smoot, of Utah, for the committee, moved that the Senate disagreed to the amendment proposing a rate of 12 cents a pair and 5 per cent. ad valorem on boots and shoes and varying rates on band rough and sole leather, belting and harness leather and various other kinds of this product. This motion prevailed without a roll-call.

In the six hours' debate on the hide duty, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, and Senator Walsh of the same State, a Democratic member of the Finance Committee, were found fighting side by side against the duties. Senators Lenroot, Republican, of Wisconsin, and Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio, also made extended arguments against removing hides from the free list, while Senators Bursum, Republican, of New Mexico; Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico; McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, in charge of the bill; Sanfield, Republican, of Oregon, and Gooding supported the committee's recommendation.

There was a sharp disagreement between proponents and opponents as to how much the proposed hide duties would increase the price of shoes and as to whether the cattle raisers or the Chicago meat packers would get the benefit from the tariff. Opponents placed the increase on shoes at from 20 cents a pair to 27 cents, while advocates said the increased cost would range from 3½ to 6 cents a pair.

Senator Lodge and Walsh declared the boot and shoemakers were opposed to duties on their products if they could have free hides, because they were competing in the world markets and needed no protection. They also contended that the tariffs on hides would injure if not destroy the 700 independent tanning concerns in the country who depended upon imported hides.

Senator Lenroot argued that 90 per cent. of the farmers of the country would lose by reason of a tariff on hides, as they had only one or two hides to sell a year, while they were compelled to buy many pairs of shoes for their families.

BOYS' WEEK A FIXTURE.

Rotarians So Decide Because Of Work Done.

Chicago.—International Rotary Club officers, in session here, made plans for the permanent establishment of Boys' Week. A week's outing for boys has been planned by 194 clubs in the United States. It was announced that reports showed that the educational campaign for one year has resulted in nearly 30,000 boys and girls resuming their studies after having dropped out of school. Additional appropriations for this work will be made this year by all clubs, the announcement stated.

ABSOLVES RESTAURATEUR.

District Attorney Says He Isn't Blamable For Arsenic Deaths.

New York.—District Attorney Banton advised the Health Department that investigation by his office showed that Samuel Dexter, proprietor of the Shelburne Restaurant, was in no way responsible for the placing of arsenic in food that killed six patrons about a week ago. It is expected that the department will issue a permit for him to resume business.

TONG WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Chinaman Dying And Woman Wounded As Result Of Gun Fire.

New York.—Tong hatred that has smoldered in Chinatown for 10 years, during a forced peace by squads of police, broke out Tuesday night with a roar of gun fire, and the president of one of the rival brotherhoods lies dying, and a woman companion is in a hospital with gunshot wounds, while all Chinatown talks of war.

WILL FLY TO CALIFORNIA

Army Dirigible At Aberdeen Picked For Long Flight.

Washington.—The Army dirigible C-2, now at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, will make a transcontinental flight from Langley Field, Virginia, to Ross Field, Arcadia, Cal., early in September.

The airship has been ordered from its Maryland anchorage to Langley Field, to be placed in condition for the scheduled flight, and an announcement by the War Department said the ship would be commanded by Major H. A. Strauss during the trip to California.

The tentative itinerary planned includes:

Washington; McCook Field, Ohio; Scott Field, Illinois; Camp Pike, Arkansas; Love and Brooks Fields, Marfa and Camp Bierne, Texas, and Yuma, Arizona.

SEE FLAW IN POINCARE PLAN

French Premier To Listen to Proposed Modifications

EXAMINE NEW SUGGESTIONS

British And Italians Fear Too Drastic Steps May Defeat Their Purpose—New Measures Proposed.

London.—The proposal made by Premier Poincare of France for control of Germany's finances, in return for a moratorium for Germany, seems not to have found favor with the British and Italian financial experts, mainly because they forsee that the plan would involve the Allies in embarrassing political entanglements which would not be justified by what might be gained financially.

This developed during the discussion of the Poincare plan by the financial experts, when there were several animated tilts.

Among the new points examined were the possibility of establishing customs barriers on the eastern boundary of German occupied territory—whether it would be practicable to tax everything entering or leaving the Ruhr region; the question of seizure of State-owned mines, forests and domains on the left bank of the Rhine, and also whether the 26 per cent. of customs duties provided for in the agreement of May, 1921, which now goes to the Allied treasuries, could, instead, be paid to the Reparations Commission, thus forming part of the reparations fund.

In the discussions the Belgians strongly supported the French viewpoint, in opposition to the British, while the Italians leaned toward the British position, which appears to be that it may easily be possible to resort to measures of such stringency as to defeat the object in view, while running the risk of ultimately disorganizing Germany's economic life.

CLASS 1 RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Showing Made By Report For May And June.

Washington. — One hundred and ninety-nine of the 200 "class one" railroads of the United States had an aggregate net income in June of $76,470,500, or at the annual rate of 4.78 on their tentative valuation, according to reports filed by them with Interstate Commerce Commission. The net earnings in June, 1921, was at the rate of 3.18 per cent., and in May, 1922, 4.36 per cent.

The reports for June showed operating revenue totaling $472,880,600, an increase of 2½ per cent. over the same months last year, while operating expenses were given as $363,335,000, a decrease of 4½ per cent.

Fifty roads—29 in the East, one in the South, and 20 in the West, reported operating deficits in June, against 56 in May.

JURY TO RULE ON SKIRTS.

Magistrate Declines To Decide Decency Of Woman's Dress.

Harrisburg.—A jury will have to decide whether Mrs. Lavina Slesser, of Middletown, wears her skirts too short. William Bedger, her next-door neighbor, says she does, and swore out a warrant charging her with common indecency because the garment just tipped her knees and exposed too much hosiery. The case was heard before Squire C. Dudley Conrad. After hearing much testimony Squire Conrad decided it was a case for a jury, and held the woman for court.

DAVIS MADE MAJOR GENERAL.

Will Be Youngest Of That Rank In The Service.

Washington.—Col. Robert Courtney Davis, now acting adjutant general of the Army, was nominated by President Harding to be adjutant general with the rank of major general. The new adjutant general will be the youngest major general in the Army, being only 46 years of age.

GIRLS RESCUE MOTHER.

Monroe, Mich.—Forty girls from Toledo, Ohio, members of the Alpha Gamma Nu, a high school sorority, permitted their sorority house on Lake Erie at Lakeside, near here, to burn while they rescued Mrs. David Sangenbaum and her three children from their burning home next door. The fire started in the Sangenbaum home and spread to the sorority house. The girls broke in the front door of the home and carried the woman and children to safety.

U. S. SIGNS PACT WITH GERMANY

Commission to Adjudicate American War Claims

JUSTICE DAY AS UMPIRE

Scope Of Tribunal—German Government Shows Confidence In American Justice.

Washington. — Announcement that an agreement between the United States and Germany providing for the determination of the amount of claims against Germany was signed in Berlin, was made by the State Department. The agreement provides for a claims commission to be composed of two commissioners and an umpire.

Associate Justice Day, of the United States Supreme Court, it was announced, has been selected by President Harding as umpire. He will have authority to decide finally upon questions on which the two commissioners—one to be selected by each Government—may disagree.

The selection of Justice Day, it was stated, was made after the German Government expressed a desire to have an American citizen appointed as umpire. The name of the American commissioner, it was said, will be announced later.

Under the agreement the commissioners will meet in Washington within two months from the date of its signature, and will pass upon (1) claims arising from seizure of, or damage to, American property within the former German Empire; (2) claims arising as a consequence of the war and occurring since July 31, 1914, and (3) debts owed as between the nationals of the two countries.

The announcement from the State Department follows:

An agreement between the United States and Germany providing for the determination of the amount of claims against Germany was signed in Berlin. This agreement provides for a claims commission composed of two commissioners and an umpire. One commissioner is to be named by each Government and the two Governments are to agree upon an umpire. The umpire is to decide finally upon any questions as to which the commissioners may disagree.

Simultaneously with the signing of the agreement, the German Government expressed its desire to have an American citizen appointed as the umpire and requested the President of the United States to make the designation accordingly. Pursuant to this request, the President has named as umpire William R. Day, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The name of the American commissioner will be announced later.

The note requesting the President of the United States to designate the umpire, which was addressed to Ambassador Houghton, is as follows:

Mr. Ambassador: The agreement concluded today for the settlement of the amount of American claims for damages, provided by Article Two, that on a basis of an agreement between the two Governments concerned an umpire shall be chosen. The German Government is convinced of the intention of the American Government to carry out in an accommodating and just manner the settlement of the questions still to be solved between the two States concerned, the way to which is opened by the signature of the agreement. It is still farther strengthened in this belief by the assurances received from your Excellency.

The German Government believes that the distrust of nations toward one another brought about by the war and the severe economic damages which it caused to all countries concerned can be most certainly done away with if these countries decide to approach the solution of the questions which have arisen between them as a consequence of the war in a generous manner and in the spirit of mutual accommodation.

The German Government welcomes the fact that the American Government intends to take the initiative in this connection. In order to make this possible and in order to give the American Government a proof of its confidence, the German Government has the honor to request the President of the United States to cause an American person, seeming to him suited for this responsible office to accept the position of umpire, such as is contemplated in the above mentioned agreement. I should be grateful to your Excellency if you would transmit this proposal of the German Government to the President of the United States. At the same time I take advantage of this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) WIRTH.

AUTO RACE DRIVER KILLED.

Chicago.—Edward Schille, widely known automobile race driver, and Roy J. Keller, former service and automobile man, were killed when an airplane piloted by Keller plunged into the streets of Naperville,

SURVIVES 75-FOOT TUMBLE.

Chester, Pa.—Robert White, a carpenter, had the experience of falling 75 feet and in a short time thereafter returning to his work. He was working on an addition being made to the Viscose artificial silk mill at Marcus Hook, and while climbing over the joists missed his footing and fell. Workmen rushed to his assistance, expecting to find him dead, but White had escaped with a badly lacerated head. After treatment at the Chester Hospital he was able to resume work.

RADIO

ALL ABOUT VACUUM TUBE AS AMPLIFIER

Connected Up to Furnish Rated Filament Current and Maintain Plate Potential.

Figure XXIV shows a three-electrode vacuum tube connected with the "A" battery to furnish the rated filament current and a "B" battery to maintain rated plate potential. In the plate circuit is a current meter to

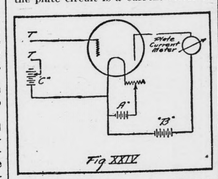

Fig XXIV

read the plate current. A "C" battery is connected in the grid circuit to maintain the grid at the positive potential O-A in order to have the tube operate at the point A on the characteristic curve. To T-T will be connected the alternating difference of potential having a maximum positive value equal to A-C and a maximum negative value equal to A-B.

The resulting variation in plate current is shown in Fig. XXV. Inserting the tube functioning as an amplifier, with an amplification factor of K, between the supply of alternating difference of potential at T-T, was just K times what it actually is.

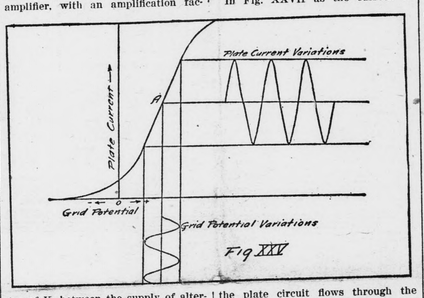

Fig XXV

All these considerations have been based on the assumption that the total impedance (resistance to the flow of an alternating current) of the entire plate circuit existed internally in the tube between the filament and the plate, and that the external electrical circuit from the plate to the filament had zero impedance. Of course, this condition never exists in practice. The external plate circuit always has impedance in it in the form of telephone receivers, resistance choke coils, or transformer primaries, depending upon the means that is employed to couple the successive tubes together.

It is only where the external plate circuit of a vacuum tube has zero impedance that the plate voltage is equal to that of the "B" battery. As soon as an impedance is introduced into the external plate circuit, part of the total potential of the "B" exists as a drop across the external impedance, so that only a portion of the total "B" battery is available at the plate.

Fig. XXVI represents the characteristic curve of the tube as we have been discussing it, with no impedance in the external plate circuit. This curve is called the "static" characteristic curve, to differentiate from the others. Suppose that we introduce into the external plate circuit an impedance in the form of a resistance as shown by R in Fig. XXVII. When the current flows around

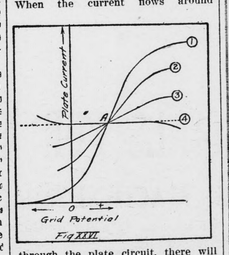

Fig XXVI

through the plate circuit, there will be a voltage drop across the resistance R equal in value to R times I, where I is the plate current in amperes. If the internal impedance of the tube be denoted by Z, then the drop in voltage from the plate to the filament inside of the tube is ZI. The sum of these two voltage drops, ZI plus RI, is always equal to the applied voltage of the "B" or plate circuit battery. The voltage of the "B" battery is constant.

As the plate current increases, the value of RI increases because R, the external plate resistance, does not change in value. So if the sum of ZI plus RI is always equal to a constant when RI increases, ZI must decrease. This means that when a constant "B" battery potential is applied to the plate circuit of a vacuum tube, containing external resistance, an increase in plate current causes a decrease in the potential existing between the plate and the filament.

The "static" characteristic curve was drawn on the assumption that the difference in potential between the plate and the filament remained constant, obviously then, when the external plate circuit has other than zero impedance, the static characteristic curve no longer holds true.

The characteristic curve of a tube having other than zero impedance in the external plate circuit is the "dynamic" characteristic. The greater the variations in plate current, the greater the variation in the voltage existing between the plate and the filament. If the value of R, the external plate impedance, is increased, the greater will be the variation in the plate to filament voltage for the same variation in plate current.

In Fig. XXVI (2) is represented the dynamic characteristic of a tube with a certain definite value of R in the plate circuit. Curve (3) represents the dynamic characteristic of the same tube with a larger value of R in the plate circuit. Finally the extreme condition is reached, in which R is made infinitely high and the dynamic characteristic becomes parallel to the grid voltage axis as in (4). This shows that variations of grid potential would produce no variation of plate current, but maximum variations of plate variations of plate potential. These would be amplified variations of grid potential variations.

This last condition of having the variations of plate potential amplified variations of grid potential variations is the ideal condition sought for in vacuum tube amplifiers.

In Fig. XXVII as the current of the plate circuit flows through the resistance R there is a drop in potential across R between the points X and Y that will be proportional to the current flowing. If the value of R and the plate potential are high enough this potential variation between X and Y will be exactly proportional to and K times that applied to the grid of the tube at T-T.

To amplify a signal from a radio receiver then, it is only necessary to

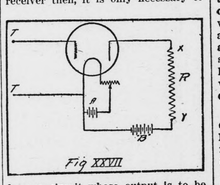

Fig XXVII

have a circuit whose output is to be amplified connected to T-T and the amplified output taken off at X and Y. If greater amplification is desired the output from X and Y is run through another circuit similar to that shown in Fig. XXVII.

SPARKS

The "Totemites," a society of radio fans at Seattle, decided that receiving code signals during broadcast programs is inevitable, and instead of registering complaints, opened a free school to its members for instruction in the code.

People living in isolated sections are getting great satisfaction from radio, as it is a cure for loneliness. They not only feel that they have friends within "speaking distance" but that entertainers of the highest grade are next door neighbors.

Major General Squire, chief signal officer, U. S. A., told the graduates of the Camp Vail signal school there had been greater developments in radio in the past decade than in any other science. Also that in future wars barrages and bombardments would be laid down by radio.

The British have developed a two-purpose vacuum tube for use in conjunction with radio. The new tube, or valve, as it is called in England, is the Mullard Ora. The plate voltage is given as 30, and the filament voltage at 3.6 to 4. The base of the tube is of the four-prong type. It is said to combine efficiently the qualities of the rectifier and amplifier, which make it possible to use one tube for all purposes.

Influence of Lace.

An influence of lace popularity, as well as the later grill or lattice work, is indicated in sleeves and jabot used in a Rolande frock of black crepe de chine, wherein narrow white starched bias folds of batiste are turned into scallop tiers, joined by linen thread decorative stitches, punctuated by large discs of white felt.

White Pumps.

White pumps grow more elaborate as the season advances. Of course the all-white pump is not seen often this summer, though nothing is disinterfor wear with an all-white costume. A touch of scarlet, of bright blue or green marks most of the white shoes.

Home Dressmaking.

The majority of the smarter summer frocks are featuring the one-pocket idea. Garden smocks are being made of cretonne with knickers, to match the color tone. These are of the slip-on variety, and the opening is faced with a plain color.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Petersburg. — Captain W. D. Armstrong, of the Petersburg Grays, announced that twenty-one new men had signed up with the company during the past two weeks, and many more were expected before the companies of Petersburg left for Virginia Beach for the encampment. The local companies are growing in membership very rapidly, due, no doubt, to the training that the members receive.

Harrisonburg. — Forty-five snakes, thirty-one rattlers and fourteen copperheads, were killed by six persons in Briery Branch Gap, twenty miles from here, several days ago. A nest of the reptiles was discovered under a large rock, and an even larger number were found scattered over the hillside surrounding the scene. The six men used clubs and rocks in the destruction and all of the men escaped being bitten.

Fredericksburg. — Damage suit for $25,000 has been instituted against former Governor Westmoreland Davis in Circuit Court of Spottsylvania county by Miss Helen B. King, of Culpeper, for damages sustained in collision with Mr. Davis' automobile on October 1 last in Spottsylvania county, near Wilderness, during maneuvers of the United States Marine Corps.

Hopewell. — Hopewell and Prince George county people are responding liberally to the appeal for funds to fight tuberculosis and other diseases, being carried on by the Bland District Public Health Association. Every merchant, manufacturer and resident in Hopewell, City Point and in the county is being solicited for funds. It is aimed to secure 1,500 members at $1 each, in addition to larger contributions from manufacturers and merchants.

Spotsylvania.—Information reached here that a large barn belonging to R. V. Graves, in the Belmont section of the county, filled with wheat, hay and agricultural implements was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. The fire was caused by uncured hay becoming sufficiently hot to generate fire, and, the burning having occurred at night, no opportunity was afforded to check the flames. The total loss is said to have been $10,000, with only about $1,200 insurance.

Spotsylvania.—Walter Lewis, alleged notorious fire fiend of the county, was arrested Sunday near Marye, in the county, by Special Bailiff Shepherd and incarcerated in the county jail. Lewis is asserted to be quite a desperado, and is accused of burning several dwelling houses. It is asserted that he was attempting to set fire to others when he heard that the officers were in pursuit of him, and he managed to escape arrest for several days, and, on being overtaken, he refused to surrender until a rifle was pointed at his breast with the declaration that he would be killed if he did not surrender.

Winchester.—Rev. J. H. Hawkins, deposed pastor og St. Paul's African Methodist Church, storm center of warring factions in the congregation, was fined $25 and put under peace bond in Police Court for disturbing services being conducted by his successor, Rev. C. E. Lark. It was brought out that, while the new pastor was praying the Hawkins faction started a tune, and that Hawkins called a woman a "Jezebel" when she remonstrated with him. Hawkins testified he saw Bishop J. Albert Johnson in Philadelphia Saturday, and that the bishop told him to continue his pastorate until the presiding elders held a trial. However, Hawkins announced thirty-five members, including himself, had withdrawn from the denomination.

Woodstock.—J. P. Boyce lives at Seven Fountains, nine miles from Woodstock, and all but three of the nine miles are mountainous. Mr. Boyce is 92 years old, but old only as age is measured by the years. He is young physically and possesses a mentality which is unimpaired by almost a century's use. On Friday Mr. Boyce concluded to go to Winchester for a visit, and it was his intention to come to Woodstock on the star route mail wagon which does postal service across the mountain. He missed the wagon, but such a little mishap did not change his plans, for he shouldered his 92 years and walked all the way across to Woodstock, where he caught a Winchester bus. He reached town fresh and untired and able to walk on to Winchester, if the occasion had demanded it.

Charlottesville. — Albemarle county was visited by a tornado, the worst in a generation, and probably in the history of this section. The storm wrought havoc with trees and vegetation such as has not been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It seemed to center its violence around Ivy and Mechum's River, where the destruction was something unprecedented.

Danville. — All street improvement work in Danville was stopped owing to the lack of material, principally coal needed to heat the asphalt vats.

Clifton Forge.—Sheriff E. B. Butler, of Alleghany county, was brought to the hospital here seriously wounded as the result of an encounter with a man named Walker at Dolly Ann mines near Covington. The sheriff and two other officers went to the mining district with a warrant to search the home of John Adams. When the officer with the warrant approached the Adams residence Walker made a break for liberty. Coming across the sheriff, Walker shot him without cause and escaped. Butler returned the fire, after being wounded.

Norfolk.—With Mapp act violations in the majority, ninety true bills sat in Corporation Court No. 2. Just 118 indictments were acted upon by the jury and twenty-one appeal cases from sentences imposed by Police Justice Simmons, of the Police Court, were also heard.

Danville.—Announcement has been made that E. G. Corwine, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the call extended by the board of directors of the local Young Men's Christian Association to become its general secretary. Mr. Corwine will succeed Edwin Kettle, whose resignation on account of ill health was accepted recently.

Roanoke.—The Republican State Executive Committee met here and issued a call for a State convention to be held in Roanoke September 18, to nominate a candidate for United States Senate. The committee recommended that candidates for Congress be nominated in the ten congressional districts.

Hampton.—James Kearney, one of the best-known high school athletes in Tidewater Virginia, broke his neck when he dived from a jetty into three feet of water at Buckroe Beach. He was taken to the Dixie Hospital, where the physicians hold no hope for recovery. Kearney was a star on the football eleven of the Hampton High School. He is a son of the late Frank A. Kearney, of Phoebus.

Norfolk.—Former students at Cornell University that are now residing in the Hampton Roads section will organize an alumni association at a Norfolk hotel, August 23. During the organization meeting a banquet will be held. It has long been the desire of former Cornell men to organize, but there is a shortage in Norfolk. By invitation all men in the Hampton district a large number of men have been secured.

Richmond.—Dr. William T. Sanger, secretary of the State Teachers' Association and editor of the Virginia Journal of Education, was named successor to James N. Hillman, secretary of the State Board of Education, at the board meeting. Mr. Hillman, who has been secretary to the board for seven years, resigned to accept the presidency of Emory and Henry College, and will take up his new duties August 15. Work will be begun by Dr. Sanger September 1, he announced.

Lynchburg.—The local Federal prohibition raiding squad has returned from a trip into Nelson county, when in three days resulted in the destruction of six stills, one of which had a capacity of 1,000 gallons and is said to have been the largest outfit ever captured in this section. This was captured on Piney River, eight miles from Lowesville. None of the outfit showed signs of recent operation. During the past week the squad here has destroyed fifteen outfits.

Agricultural Lectures.

Much interest has been expressed throughout the State in the annual conference of instructors in agriculture to be held at the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, August 29 and 30, Thomas D. Eason, supervisor of agricultural education, of the State Board of Education, announced.

Sessions will open the morning of August 29 at 8:30 o'clock when John M. Gandy, of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, will deliver the address of welcome, followed by a talk on the "Present Status and Prospects in Vocational Agricultural Education in Virginia," by Mr. Eason. A report of the committee on ways and means, composed of J. M. Botts, chairman; J. A. Oliver and H. F. McFaden, will be given at 10:30 o'clock. "Farm Shop Work in the Agricultural High Schools" will be the subject of W. K. Blodgett, of Hampton Institute.

Speakers on the program that afternoon are: J. A. Oliver, Charles City county; L. L. Davis, Caroline county; J. M. Botts, Nottoway county; E. H. Shinn, specialist in agricultural education, States' relation service, Washington; J. H. Burley, Albemarle county; J. H. St. C. Walker, Middlesex county; R. N. Bolling, Sussex county, and F. F. Simms, of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.

Among the speakers at the morning session on Wednesday will be H. O. Sargent, regional agent, Federal Board for Vocational Education; C. H. Hanson, specialist in visual education, States' relation service, Washington; W. D. Gresham, supervisor of colored schools, State Board of Education; J. M. Botts, Nottoway county; H. F. McFadden, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, and Herman S. Sykes, Halifax county.

The afternoon session will begin at 1 o'clock, when the following will be heard: George W. Owens, professor of agricultural education, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg; T. D. Eason, supervisor agricultural education, State Board of Education; H. F. McFadden, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; J. H. St. C. Walker, Middlesex county; George L. Davis, Chesterfield county, and J. P. Burley, Albemarle county.

Roanoke.—One of the most important steps in the history of the Republican party in the State of Virginia was taken at the meeting of the State executive committee at Hotel Roanoke. Four women from various points of the State were elected as members of the executive committee and will take part in all matters of government in the party. This is the first time in the State that women have been elevated to positions on the State executive committee, although they have served on local and district committees for some time.

Danville.—State prohibition inspectors late Monday night made a big whiskey haul in Henry county at Preston, where a heavy touring car, containing 101 gallons of liquor, was intercepted. Two men and a woman were in the car and all were arrested. They gave their names as Dora Scott, Ed Vaughan and Robert Corbett. The car bore a Virginia license, No. 107 560.

Petersburg.—J. S. Crowder, assistant postmaster, has resigned his position with the local post office to go with the Madison Trunk and Bag Corporation

STATE CAPITAL

High Schools Show Great Progress.

Richmond.—

The public high school system of Virginia made unusual progress during the school year 1921-22, Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced following the receipt of statistics recently compiled by Henry G. Ellis, State supervisor of secondary education. There were 292 accredited four-year high schools, an increase of forty-two over 1920-21, his statistics show. In addition, there were forty-seven accredited private four-year high schools, fifty-four partially accredited public high schools and forty-one accredited public junior high schools.

"The total enrollment in the recognized public high schools increased from 32,996 to 41,188," Mr. Hart stated. "In the city high schools 8,332 boys and 11,571 girls were enrolled, and in the rural and town high schools 8,931 boys and 12,354 girls. The average daily attendance in the rural and town high schools was 92.5 per cent., and in the city high schools 95.4 per cent. There were 4,081 graduates from the 292 accredited high schools. Of these, 1,333, or 32.6 per cent. were boys, and 2,748, or 67.4 per cent. were girls.

"One thousand eight hundred and fifty full-time teachers, including principals, and 155 part-time teachers were engaged in teaching high school subjects. The average monthly salary of high school teachers in city schools was $130.40, and in rural and town high schools $121.93. Most of these salaries were paid for only nine months of the year. The figures include the salaries of principals. Average salaries for teachers who had no supervisory or administrative duties were lower. Annual salaries of principals of accredited high schools ranged from $900 to $4,000, the average being $1,692.27.

"The per capita cost of instruction in rural and town high schools was $63.41, and in city high schools $47.50. In the elementary grades taught in connection with rural and town accredited high schools the per capita cost was $19.52.

"There was marked improvement in the high school plants. Most of the 367 public high schools are provided with comfortable and attractive modern buildings. Incomplete reports for the year show that sixty-nine new high school buildings, providing 360 high school rooms and 292 elementary school rooms, were erected during the year at an approximate cost of $3,750,000, and thirty-six additions to present high school buildings, providing 104 high school rooms and forty-four elementary school rooms, were erected at an approximate cost of $350,000. For 1922-23 seventy-eight new high school buildings and additions, providing 490 high school rooms and 354 elementary school rooms, to cost approximately $4,225,000, have been planned already. Most of these buildings provide good auditoriums, and many of them have gymnasiums, cafeterias, etc.

"The large increase in the number of standard four-year high schools was the most significant feature of the year's progress. This increase was accomplished with practically no increase in the total number of schools offering high school work and, therefore, with a corresponding decrease in the number of unstandardized high schools. Most of the increase in the high school enrollment was in the standard four-year high schools. More than four-fifths of the high school pupils or 1921-22 were enrolled either in standard four-year high schools or in accredited junior high schools. In addition to the improvement in the school plants, there was some improvement in the library, laboratory and other equipment of the schools.

"If high school improvement during the next two or three years is in keeping with the progress since 1918,

School League Does Good Work.

Excellent work has been done during the past year by the Casanova School and Community League, Fauquier county, George W. Guy, executive secretary of the State Co-operative Education Association, announced. Mrs. R. L. Randolph is president of the league; Mrs. M. E. Colling, vice-president; Mrs. Walter Nourse, secretary, and Mrs. William Gulick, treasurer.

State Fair Entries.

More than 200 entries have already been made in the cattle department of the Virginia State Fair, which begins in October. One entry is from Jackson, Miss.; three are from Kansas City and Independence, Mo., and the Buckland Hall Farms, owned by Mitchell Harrison, of Nokesville, will be represented by a string of exhibits which fill three pages of entry blanks.

Extensive Repairs At Fair Grounds